

three teeth on the inner plate of the maxillipeds two are very conspicuous, but the innermost small, as shown by Methuen.

For the second gnathopod Methuen gives "coxal plate excavate behind with conical projection." Barnard mentions this as having specific value in the genus and as excluding the typical species from *Talitrus*. It is, however, found in *T. alluandi*, Chevrenx, 1896. Methuen states that the first peræopod is not quite as long as the second. This, surely, is an accidental reversing of the true relation. For the great size of the anterior lobe of the fifth side-plate there is a parallel in *T. alluandi*. Our specimens show four pairs of setules on the telson, while Methuen's figure shows only two pairs; but Barnard supposes that Methuen's specimens were probably not quite mature. A fine red colour was retained by Mr. Bell-Marley's specimens as received nearly two months after capture. As this is probably a terrestrial species, it is desirable to point out that in Methuen's notes on distribution the word "depths" has by some mischance been substituted for "heights" in the quotation from 'Das Tierreich.'

XXX.—*New Species of Indo-Malayan Lepidoptera.*

By Colonel C. SWINHØE, M.A., F.L.S.

DANAINÆ.

Salatura plexippus adnana, nov.

♂ ♀. A local race of *plexippus*, uniformly smaller; all the black vein-markings narrower; the black apical portion of the fore wing broader, consequently the bronzy-red interspace between veins 2 and 3 much shorter; no indication of the small similarly coloured space always present in *plexippus* in the next upper interspace, just outside the cell-end, and the series of subapical bars all much shorter.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 2 $\frac{8}{10}$, ♀ 3 inches.

Hab. Luzon.

Staudinger refers to this local race in 'Iris,' 1889, p. 28.

EUPLEINÆ.

Isamia eclecta, nov.

♂. Upperside dark blackish brown: fore wing paler on the outer third, the inner two-thirds with a slight blue-black

gloss; a minute blue-grey spot at the lower end of the cell, another outside it in the interspace above vein 4, and another above the upper end of the cell close to the costal margin: hind wing with the costal space whitish, descending a little into the cell; a very faint series of blue-grey dots close to the outer margin; no other markings on either wing. Under-side fairly uniform blackish brown, paler than it is above; fore wing with the hinder marginal space whitish; spots larger and more prominent, one at the lower end of the cell, another beyond it; a rather long oval spot in the interspace above vein 2, a small spot outside it, and three small spots close to the margin above the hinder angle, and two small spots at the base of the wing: hind wing with three basal small spots, one at the end of the cell, five in a line in the interspaces 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, a submarginal spot in interspace 2, two close together in interspace 3, and one in interspace 4; a series of somewhat larger spots close to the margin in the interspaces up to interspace 4; cilia with white dots in the interspaces both above and below. Head with three white spots on each side; thorax above with a white central line; below, palpi with a white spot between them and one on each side, thorax covered with white spots, and the abdomen with a central row of larger spots.

Expanse of wings, ♂, 4 inches.

Hab. Palone, Burma, June 1887.

PIERINÆ.

Hebomoia solomonensis, nov.

♂. Fore wings with the orange apical portion occupying more than one-third of the wing, extending well into the cell, filling up very nearly the whole of interspace 3 and the outer and upper half of cell 2; the costal band very narrow, blackish grey powdered with ochreous, thickens a little at the apex, runs down the outer margin very narrowly, and ends in a blackish suffused small patch just above the hinder angle; the interior blackish band which usually limits the orange portion entirely absent; the submarginal blackish spots in the orange patch spear-shaped and very pale: hind wings without any marginal band. Head and body powdered with ochreous.

Expanse of wings, ♂, $3\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Solomons.

Madais vi.

Teracolus vi, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1884, p. 437, pl. xxxix. figs. 6, 7.
Teracolus immaculata, Rober, Seitz. Macro. Lep. i. p. 56.

My type came from the vicinity of Aden in Arabia, Rober's type from Syria; I have both in my museum, and there can be no doubt they are identical. *Teracolus vi* is not mentioned in Seitz.

Family Aganaidæ.

Asota lara.

Hypsa lara, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xii. p. 215 (1893).

Aganais intacta, var., Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxxi. p. 138, pl. ii. fig. 4 (1888).

Hab. Java.

It is a good species, quite different to *intacta*, Walker, having a broad, central, longitudinal stripe on the fore wing; it is apparently quite common in Java; I have received several examples from Mt. Gedé and Buitenzorg.

Family Drepanidæ.

Sewa orbiferata.

Abraxas orbiferata, Walker, xxiv. 1126 (1862).

Argyris insignata, Moore, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 645.

Platypteryx cilicoides, Snellen, l. c. xxxii. p. 9, pl. i. fig. 3 (1889).

Hab. Sarawak, Borneo (type in B. M.).

The type of *insignata* in the B. M. is marked "Bengal." Snellen's type is from Java. I have it from Mone, Shan States (*Manders*), and from Kina Balu, Borneo (*Everett*). They are all very similar.

Ticilia argentilinea.

Ticilia argentilinea, Walker, xxxii. 394 (1865); Swinhoe, Cat. Het.

Mus. Oxon. i. p. 244, pl. vii. fig. 13, ♂ (1892).

Platypteryx argentilinea, Snellen, l. c. p. 8, pl. i. fig. 2, ♀ (1889).

Hab. Singapore (type ♀ in Mus. Oxon).

It is also from Sula in Mus. Oxon. (a ♂). Snellen also described his type from Java as *argentilinea*.

Family Lasiocampidæ.

Sitina cingra, nov.

♀. Palpi black, with some white hairs on its upperside; head and thorax covered with long ochreous-white (nearly pure white) hairs; abdomen black; anal tuft white: fore wing black, irrorated with very minute white atoms; a large round black spot with a white line through it at the end of

the cell; an antemedial, sinuous, transverse white line; a postmedial diffuse white band, narrowing hindwards, and through it a black dentate line, curved outwards below the costa, its points outwards; a series of black lunules with white outer edges close to the margin; cilia with some white spots: hind wing paler, uniform in colour, without irrorations, a white waved band across its middle from the middle of the costa to the abdominal margin near the anal angle; cilia white, with pale blackish spots. Underside uniformly coloured like the upperside of the hind wing; a rather broad white band across both wings, evenly outwardly curved, postmedial on fore wing, medial on hind wing; the marginal marks on both wings as on the upperside. Body and legs black, with white hairs; abdomen with white lateral bands.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. N. Gippsland, Victoria (*H. W. Davey*).

It is unnamed in the B. M.

Sitina epipasta, nov.

♀. Palpi ochreous brown; head and shoulders covered with white hairs; thorax black, with ochreous-grey hairs; abdomen black, with some ochreous-grey hairs on the first two segments, small tufts of white hairs on the middle of the last two segments and on each segment at the sides; anal tuft white: fore wing grey, darkest on the middle of the costa, blackish on the basal half of the hinder margin, the wing covered with minute white irrorations, dense at the base and on the lower half of the middle; below the cell a white, sinuous, transverse, antemedial line; a small white lunular mark at the end of the cell; a postmedial band of grey lunules outwardly edged with white; a submarginal row of black lunules, outwardly edged with white; veins brown, finely marked with white: hind wing uniformly grey, with a nearly straight white band from the middle of the costa to the abdominal margin above the anal angle; cilia of both wings grey. Underside coloured uniformly grey as on the upperside of the hind wing; a transverse medial white band on both wings, nearly straight on fore wing, outwardly and evenly curved on hind wing. Body concolorous with the wings; abdomen with the lateral white spots continued into segmental bands, its anal segment white; legs with white hairs.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Yackandandah, Victoria (*H. W. Davey*).

Family Deilemerezidæ.

Deilemera luzonica, nov.

♀. Belongs to the *evergista* group, nearest to *æres*, Boisd., and *gerra*, Swinhoe (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1903, p. 63, pl. iv. fig. 1); fore wing of the same blackish-brown colour; a longitudinal white streak near the base, shorter than in *gerra*, with a small white spot below it near the base; a very large white patch with waved outer side, commencing at the upper end of the cell in a narrow rounded form, broadening hindwards to the internal vein; its inner side is slightly excavated at the lower margin of the cell, and then runs inwards below the outer end of the basal streak, occupying a large portion of the central space of the wing; two large white, rounded, submarginal spots as in *gerra*, but much larger: hind wing with a narrow costal blackish-brown band and an even outer marginal band, as in *gerra*, with a submarginal white spot in it, a little below the apex. Head and body yellow; collar with two black spots; thorax covered with short green scales; abdomen with broad black segmental bands.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{9}$ inch.

Hab. Luzon, Philippines.

Deilemera purata, nov.

♀. Milk-white; palpi white, the last joint black; top of head with a black spot, two on the collar; thorax with a black medial line, and another thinner line on each side of it; abdomen with a dorsal row of pale blackish spots; legs white, without markings: fore wings with the veins grey, a darker grey blotch or patch at the lower end of the cell: hind wing with dark grey streaks at the vein-ends, decreasing in size hindwards. Underside with all the vein-ends grey and a large space on the fore wing blackish from the base to the end of the cell, extending upwards to the costa, the veins through this black space white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Luzon, Philippines.

Figured by Semper as a female aberration* of *Deilemera sonticum*, Swinhoe, also from the Philippines; but I have in my museum both sexes of *sonticum* from Mindanao and Luzon. The sexes of that species are alike and are widely different from this form, though the palpi, head, and body are similarly marked.

* Phil. Schmett. pl. lviii. fig. 7 (1899).

Family Lymantriidæ.

Euproctis servilis.

Euproctis servilis, Walker, xxxii. 350 (1865). ♂.

Davala prima, Walker, xxxv. 1917 (1866). ♂.

Euproctis incompta, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xx. p. 9, pl. i. fig. 2 (1879). ♂.

Euproctis flavipennis, Snellen, l. c. xxii. p. 107, pl. ix. fig. 1 (1879). ♀.

Euproctis cinerea, Heylearts, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxvi. p. 10 (1892).

Euproctis nurma, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iii. p. 469 (1899).

Type ♂, Celebes, in Mus. Oxon.

Type ♂ *prima*, Celebes, in Mus. Oxon.

Types ♂ *incompta*, Java, in coll. Snellen.

Type ♀ *flavipennis*, Makassar, Celebes, in coll. Snellen.

Type *cinerea*, Java.

Type *nurma*, Timor, in coll. Joicey.

As stated in my monograph of this family in Trans. Ent. Soc. 1903, p. 420, the colour of the fore wings varies much, from pale yellow to olive-brown, and the hind wings from yellow to white. I have the two extremes from the same locality; I have received it from Celebes, Java, Talaut, and Kina Balu, Borneo: the markings are all identical.

Family Hadenidæ.

Cirphis philippensis, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, body, and fore wings brownish ochreous, much as in the common *C. loreyi*, Dup.: fore wing with a narrow white streak along the median vein to the end of the cell, with some blackish scales below its basal half; narrower white streaks on all the other veins, and still narrower (very fine) streaks in all the interspaces; some blackish scaling on the basal half of the hinder margin; a small black mark at the lower end of the cell, at the end of the white streak first mentioned, a black dot in the interspace below the middle of the cell, and another in the same interspace more than half the distance between it and the outer margin, some black points on the outer margin; cilia brownish ochreous, variegated by the white streaks running into it: hind wings pure white, without any markings. Underside with the fore wing paler, with the white streaks less distinct and a black spot one-sixth before the apex, close to the costa.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀, $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Luzon, Philippines.

Family Catocalidæ.

Attatha flavata, nov.

♀. Head and body yellow; collar black; a broad black band across the middle of the thorax; a square black patch at the base of the abdomen: fore wings bright yellow; a short black streak from the base; a long black streak on the hinder margin, not reaching the base nor the hinder angle; a black band from the middle of the costa, narrowing hindwards to near the hinder angle, and a triangular black patch from the costa near the apex, much as in *A. regalis*, Moore, from India; four black spots on the lower portion of the outer margin: hind wing paler yellow, with a marginal series of small black spots. Underside dull yellow, quite uniform in colour; a rather large, quadrate, blackish patch at the end of the cell; small black marginal spots on the hind wing.

Expanse of wings, ♀, $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Manilla; two examples received from Herr Semper as *A. flavata*, Semper ined., but has never been published.

Attatha coccinea, nov.

♀. A larger insect than *flavata*; head and thorax yellow; frons black; collar, middle band across thorax, and patch at base of abdomen black as in *flavata*; abdomen scarlet: fore wing bright yellow, the bands and streaks as in *flavata*; the apical patch not excavated on its outer side as in *regalis*, the central band narrower: hind wing scarlet, marginal spots small and black. Underside: both wings and body and legs uniform scarlet; fore wing with a dark black patch at end of cell as in *flavata*, but blacker, no black patch in the middle of the outer margin as in *regalis*, one black spot at the end of vein 3, and a series of black spots on the outer margin of the hind wing; the subterminal large black spot in *regalis* near the anal angle on the upperside not present.

Expanse of wings, ♀, $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Luzon (*Semper*).

Family Stictopteridæ.

Stictoptera poliata, nov.

♀. Head, body, and fore wings dark grey, covered with blackish irrorations, which are uniformly distributed throughout the fore wings except in the middle of the wing, through which there is a prominent black thick line, uniform, and evenly outwardly curved, marginal points black: hind wings with

broad and even black border, which occupies nearly half of the outer portion of the wing; a black cell-spot and black veins; cilia grey. Underside paler grey, with very broad black borders to both wings: fore wings with a black discoidal spot and another above it close to the costa: hind wings with a large black discoidal spot.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Singapore.

Received with several examples of *S. plagifera*, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vii. p. 187 (1864), and described by Walker as a *Thermesia*; type in Mus. Oxon., and apparently overlooked and omitted in Phal. xi.

Stictoptera wetterensis, nov.

♂. Fore wing narrow and long, the outer margin very oblique and but slightly convex; head, body, and fore wing dark pinkish grey, thickly irrorated with black atoms: fore wing with a short black linear mark below the cell-end, a shorter one at the end, a transverse similar mark near the hinder angle, a longer similar mark parallel with the costa at the apex, and an obscure blackish mark near the hinder margin one-third from the base: hind wing dull white, the veins black; a fairly broad even black band on the outer margin. Underside dirty white, all the veins black: fore wing nearly all blackish, the whitish part confined to the space below the cell: hind wing with a discoidal black line and blackish borders as on the upperside.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Wetter Island, South-west Islands, Amboina.

The Amboina examples are almost identical with that from Wetter; when more material comes to hand the genitalia must be examined to determine its exact position.

Stictoptera tongloana, nov.

♂. Head, body, and fore wings greyish brown with a slight pinkish tinge: fore wings with a number of indistinct, transverse, blackish, waved lines; a black spot inwardly white-edged at the end of the cell, a small black mark below the cell beyond its middle, another rather larger beyond it, with a small one above it continued upward in a waved linear form to near the costa, a similar submarginal disjointed row of black marks, and two black round spots at the apex; all the other marks more or less lunular and encircled by a paler ground than that of the rest of the wing; a row of pale blackish lunules, inwardly pale-edged, close to the outer

margin, and small dark black lunules, inwardly pale-edged, on the margin: hind wings smoky white, veins black; a very broad, even, black marginal band, occupying one-third of the wing-space; cilia white. Underside much as in *wetterensis*.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Tonglo, Solomon Islands.

Stictoptera dispar, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, body, and fore wings dark chocolate-brown, nearly black; palpi grey in front: fore wing with the base and outer portions slightly paler, markings very indistinct; a transverse, somewhat oblique, and very indistinct band, postmedial, parallel with the outer margin, and beyond the reniform, a paler band adjoining its outer side somewhat reddish-tinged, with some obscure black spots in it, and black lunular marks on the margin: hind wings smoky white, the veins black; outer margin broadly and evenly black, occupying more than one-third of the wing. Underside of the usual pattern, but the fore wing has four rather prominent white spots on the costa before the apex, and the hind wing a prominent discal lunular bar which runs up to the costa.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Mt. Kebea, Brit. N. Guinea, 6000'.

I have four examples which I received as *S. macromma*, Snellen (from Celebes), but they do not correspond with Snellen's figure or description, or with Hampson's description in *Phal.* xi. p. 162.

Stictoptera commutata, nov.

♀. Fore wings much as in *dispar*, but there is a very large round white spot below the cell at the base of vein 3, which slightly enters the cell and also slightly crosses vein 2; at the base of the wing there are some dull ochreous scales and dull ochreous hairs covering the upper sides of the thorax, two spots behind, and some on the first two segments of the abdomen: hind wings and underside as in *dispar*.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Mt. Kebea, Brit. N. Guinea, 6000'.

Two examples.

Family Epiplemidæ.

Epiplema rhacina, nov.

♂. Upperside of a uniform olive-brown colour: fore wing with the basal half of the costa irrorated with dark brown; a

double ring-shaped mark somewhat like a figure of 8 in the cell, another at its end, and a third below the end, the last two more or less connected; the basal half of the fore wing is finely striated with brown thin striations; there are indications of an outwardly curved brown antemedial line on the fore wing, and a sinuous outwardly curved middle line connected with the two outer ring-marks; both wings with a postmedial line, sinuous in the fore wing, its upper half very deeply outwardly curved, double on the hind wing, waved and very slightly outwardly curved; a row of submarginal brown spots on both wings; outer margin of the fore wing somewhat excavated below the apex as in *E. moza*, Butler^{*}, but not so deeply, and the two tails of the hind wing blunt and very short. Underside pale pinkish grey, both wings with discoidal marks, double brown transverse lines rather close together, and minute submarginal spots.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Khasia Hills.

Family Pyralidæ.

Crithote horridipes.

Crithote horridipes, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vii. p. 183 (1864).

Selenis crinipes, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxiii. p. 109, pl. viii. figs. 4, 4 a (1880).

Type, Sarawak, Borneo, in Mus. Oxon.

Type *crinipes*, Bonthain, Celebes, in coll. Snellen.

Apparently a very widely distributed species. I have it from Gilolo, the Khasia Hills, and from N. Kanara, S. India; there is no appreciable difference in any of them.

Avitta subsignans.

Avitta subsignans, Walker, xv. 1675 (1858).

Orola surrigens, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vii. p. 81 (1864).

Epizeuxis inductalis, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxiii. p. 130 (1880), and xxiv. p. 62, pl. vi. fig. 8 (1881).

Avitta fasciosa, Moore, Descr. Ind. Lep. Atk. p. 194, pl. vi. fig. 26 (1882).

Type, Kanara, S. India, in B. M.

Type *surrigens*, Sarawak, Borneo, in Mus. Oxon.

Type *inductalis*, Makassar, Celebes, in coll. Snellen.

Type *fasciosa*, Khasia Hills, in coll. Staudinger.

Another widely-spread species. Snellen records it from Java, and I have received it from Sumba Island, Java, Goping, Perak, Coomoo (Queensland), the Andaman Islands,

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) i. p. 402 (1878).

Bombay, Nilgiri Hills, and the Khasia Hills—all apparently identical; whether the examination of the genitalia will bear this out remains to be proved.

Osericana albistella.

Osericana albistella, Walker, xxxiv. 1214 (1865).

Pinacia pupillalis, Snellen, Tijd. voor Ent. xxviii. p. 7, pl. i. fig. 7 (1885).

Hab. Sumatra.

Both types are from Sumatra. I have also a pair from Nias. The fore wing of the male is much paler than that of the female, the hind wing of both sexes very pale in colour.

Osericana albistella trypheropa, nov.

♂ ♀. Both wings of a uniform purplish grey, the hind wing perhaps a shade lighter in colour than the fore wing, the pectinations of the long antennæ more robust than in *albistella*, the markings similar.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀, $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Palawan, Philippines; 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

Osericana albistella syntypistis, nov.

♂ ♀. Uniformly smaller than either of the foregoing forms; the colour of the hind wing about the same as in *trypheropa*, the colour of the fore wing very much darker; the abdomen with more greyish suffusion, the yellow anal tuft entirely black on the upperside; in the other two forms there are only a few blackish hairs.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{7}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{2}{10}$ – $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Lawang, E. Java; 1 ♂, 4 ♀.

Simplicia schaldusalis.

Bocana schaldusalis, Walker, xvi. 180 (1858).

Culicula himarginata, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vii. p. 178 (1865).

Simplicia infausta, Felder, Reise Nov., Lep. pl. exx. fig. 45 (1873).

Nabartha marginata, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, iii. p. 234, pl. clxxvii. fig. 2 (1885).

Simplicia griseolimbalis, Snellen, Tijd. voor Ent. xxix. p. 47, pl. ii. fig. 4 (1886).

Hab. Walker's and Felder's types are from Sarawak, Borneo, Moore's from Ceylon, and Snellen's from Sumatra. It appears to be a very widely spread form; I have it also from the Solomons and from Obi Island in the Moluccas, and without examining the genitalia I can find no difference between them.

Family *Pyraustidæ*.*MARGARONINÆ.**Margaronia alboscapularis*, nov.*Glyphodes alboscapularis*, Kenrick, MS.

♂ ♀. Upperside: head and shoulders black; a white spot on the collar; body black, a short tuft of white hairs on each side from the base of the thorax: fore wings black; a white spot below the costa a little before its middle; a large, oval, discal white patch as in *M. doleschali*, Lederer: hind wings white, with a broad black band, narrowest on the costa, very broad at the apex, narrowing somewhat hindwards to the anal angle. Underside: palpi and body white; abdomen of the male with some black marks, anal tuft black, of the female with the lower half black; legs white.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀, $1\frac{3}{10}$ – $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Ekeiki, Mt. Kebea, Brit. Cent. N. Guinea.

A fine series of both sexes, allied to *M. doleschali*, Lederer, but is easily distinguishable by its white hind wings, *doleschali* having black hind wings, with a very large, almost round, white spot.

*SYLEPTINÆ.**Sylepta zarialis*, nov.

♂. Cream-coloured, almost pure white, but not shining; palpi chocolate-brown above: fore wing with the costa pale chocolate, outer marginal fine line, and a little apical suffusion of the same colour very pale: hind wing with the outer marginal line very faintly touched with the same tint of colour; otherwise the head, body, wings above and below, and the legs without any markings.

Expanse of wings, ♂, 1 inch.

Hab. Dinawa, 4000', Brit. N. Guinea.

*PYRAUSTINÆ.**Aphytoceros subflavalis*, nov.

♂. Pale yellow; head and body without markings; abdomen with the anal tuft black; a small brush of yellow hairs in its middle. Wings above uniform pale yellow, markings pale chocolate-brown: fore wing with two outwardly oblique sinuous lines, two more antemedial, more close together; a dot in the cell, two short lines from the costa across the end of the cell, curved towards each other, with a darker line between